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CHOLERA STILL INCREASING! With each a warning daily sounded in our ears, can there be any excuse of red when the prevention and cure are within the reach of

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1866.

To Correspondents. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whitever's introded for insertion must be authenticated by the name and ad

All business letters for this other should be addressed to "The Tata

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

enty for his good faith.

The Tribune in London. STETUNE BROTHERS, (American Agenta for Libraries, 1º Her 1947a, st., Cover Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. They said also receive Beautarrense and Assastrements.

THE TRIBUNE AT SARATOGA.—Thornton, rewsman Surators, we'll the Trinning for five cents, and his

NEWS OF THE DAY.

NEW YORK CITY.

Is the case of Deputy Marshal Greene, charged with per-mitting the escape of the defaulting French cash r. Laudon the ground of the insufficiency of the evidence. The Commissioner, however, decided to hold Greene for trial in the absence of any explanatory evidence to show how Lamirande got away. It was understood that such evidence would be forthcoming, and the case was then adjourned to August 17. Shortly before midnight on Thursday, while John Ferm conversing with Edward W. Laffy, the conversation turned noon a man whom Laffy had beaten the previous night. I'm on condemned the action, when Laffy took from his pocket . slung abot and struck his companion a powerful blow upon the head with it, knocking him insensible to the pavement. The ruffian then fled, and has not yet been arrested.

In the case of Gurney, the counterfeiter, Commissioner Osborn resterday decided that under the evidence he could not discharge the prisoner, but the character of the testimony would not allow him to deprive the accused of his liberty. He should, therefore, hold him for trial; the prisoner, however, to give bail in his own recognizances. Additional testimony was then taken in the cases of Miller and Green.

Active measures are being taken by the police to break up the gangs of pickpockets that infest our street cars and other public conveyances. Detectives in citizens' clothes will be employed to arrest all suspected persons, who will be retered at Police Headquarters and their photographs added to the Rogues Gallery. Shoplifters will be similarly dealt with. Quean Emma visited Greenwood Cemetery and the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, beside taking an excursion in a Government vessel up the East River. At the Navy Yard the was received with much ceremony and tendered the compliment of two royal salates of 2t guns each.

There were 2,937 cattle yarded at Hudson City up to Friday. night, 2,800 of which were sold to butchers. Most of the esttle brought 16@17jc., with a very few at 18c., and some light thin stock sold at 15c. The arrivals of sheep were 3,000 head, all of which were sent to this city for sale. They are bringing

At about 7 o'clook yesterday morning a fire broke out in the wholesale drug warehouse of Messrs. Fraser & Lee, No. 20 Bookman st. Much damage was done to the stock by water. The loss of Messrs. Fraser & Lee is estimated at \$29,000, on which there is an insurance of \$61,500. The return to the writ of babess corpus in the Percy con

tempt case came up resterday before Judge Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, when the accused made a violent barangue directed against Judge Baruard, who committed him. Judge Daly reserved his decision until Monday. William Thompson, said to be an English pickpocket, was found guilty, in the Court of General Ses

robbing G. U. Shephardson of No. 341 Broadway, on a West-Gold was stendy and closed at 1404, after selling at 1401/01469 do ing the day yealerday. Government stocks were all firm and in good demand for investment. Railway mortgages were steady, and bank

altarea firm. The small stocks were more active, and prices fairly At the Second Board prices were not sustained. Money is unchanged Ca'l loans are quoted 425 per cent, and commercial paper 526;

s Grand Council of the Union Lea Springfield on the 7th inst. The Grand President, Thomas J. Turner having gone over to the Conservatives, the office was solared vacant, and The Hon E. C. Ingersoll elected to fil he vacancy. Information received from the National Grand cil at Washington indicates that in all the loval States and in a large number of the Southern States, the League to being thoroughly organized, and the reports from Tonnessee people of those States are being largely re-enforced.

The Court-Martial which has been engaged at Roleigh for six weeks in trying army officers of the Freedmen's Bereau in North Carolina, on the charges raised by Gens, Steedman and 'allerion yesterday concluded the last case on the list. Im portant facts illustrating the workings of the Eureau have

cen elicited.

The wig wam intended for the use of the approaching Johnson Convention is rapidly approaching completion in Phila delphia. Seats will be provided for 130 reporters who will iso be entertained by the Press Club of that city.

Major Buford's stables at Nicholasville, Kentucky, were lestroved by fire on Thursday night. About thirty horses re burned, one of which was valued at \$7,000. Total loss,

The second plenary council of the Catholic Church in the United States will be opened in the Cathedral of Baltimere on

ie first Sunday in October.

John Kelsar and Martin Dorin were instantly killed at sthelie church, which was in the process of enlargement.

anged at 12:20 p. m. yesterday at Cleveland, Ohio. The election in Arkansas on Monday, so far as beard from,

as carried by the Conservative Rebel party.

There were 81 deaths in Cincinnati on Thursday, 49 of which were from cholara.

Wm. P. Brannan, an artist and poet of some note diel in

We are not surprised that The World is shocked that a barber should become a doctor. It was equally

mortified when a tailor was made a President.

Mr. Denison in his letter explaining his reason for eaving the Cabinet is right in attributing to Congress - and magnanimity, and his the spirit etter is another important proof of how deeply the President has disappointed the Union party. No man could better see how step by step Mr. Johnson bandoned the principles on which he was elected.

The educational discussions and exhibitions of this car are a mild but earnest contrast to the work of politics, wherein the schoolmaster, we are sorry to observe, has not been allowed to play his full part in reconstructing down-trodden ideas. But we are glad that our educational restorers meet to show everybody who can be brought to understand where the lines of good teaching run into good government. The motion made last year for another national conrention of professors, and, if possible, for a world's convocation of practical school-men, will not, we hope, fall to the ground.

A telegram of the Associated Press from North Carolina has been fingered by the enemies of the Freedmen's Bureau so far as to make it understood hat the coming trials of the Rev. Mr. Fitz and other 'civilian agents" of the Bureau will fully sustain the charges of Gens. Steedman and Fullerton. We object happy days, for all the commerce of that part o this way of manufacturing evidence beforehand. Though we grant that all officers of the Bureau canot be in nature saints, still we conceive it possible for civilian agents to be as faithful in their way as | was invited to mention the articles he or she wanted officers of the stripe of Steedman and Fullerton. from London. First, the mother of the family wave the negro by oppressing him? Are we to understand humany Republicana.

as invaluable for the purposes for which it is designed, and would | the Raleigh investigations thus far, having failed to answer as witnesses the challenge of the accused. and perhaps, after all, even the Rev. Mr. Fitz may not be as much to blame as his traveling judges.

> It is not denied that the District-Attorney of Brooklyn released a hundred prisoners or more while the cholera was epidemic in the Penitentiary, simply upon his own responsibility, and without prudent consultation with the Health officers. Some of the prisoners, we are informed, had no homes to go to, and it was a questionable mercy to let them out under the wholesale suspicion of infection which so much alarmed the people of the Penitentiary neighborhood. We adhere to the belief that the conduct of the Attorney was rash | the earth, and the James River flows through a fertile, and inconsiderate; but, we print, in justice, a letter in another column, setting forth that his conduct was dictated only by humanity. Let this be proved.

The pickpockets, who are the rats of the town, who infest the ill-smelling cars on the Bowery line, who burrow down in the concert saloons at night, and worm their evil way into all the crowds of this world-like city, are to live in more wretched victimage than ever. They had a shivering time of it yesterday before the Police authorities, when an inspector, as cool as Inspector Bucket himself, told them he "would as soon kill some of them as not." The independent and secret order of pickpeckets, of which there has not been so distinguished a muster for years, were badly frightened, of course. Eighty special detectives have put to work to clear out the rat-ridden neighborhoods; and this it is which gives comfort to all who ride in the ears that one of the great pests and disgraces of the city, beside the groggeries and concert-saloons, will be treated to a severer purgative than fright.

THE STEEDMAN REPORT.

Messrs. Steedman and Fullerton were sent South to make a report against the Freedmen's Bareau, and have done their errand. Nobody will be surprised by this; for every one expected it. After the veto of the first Freedmen's Bureau bill, but especially since the passage of the second over another veto, had the Commissioners made a different report, they would have rebuked and shamed their master. "Come, curse me Israel," was the behest of Balak of old to the prophet; and Johnson's to Steedman was in essence the same. Steedman might have been as honest as Balaam had he been stopped on his way by an angel: but it is manifest that he held intercourse in the South with quite another order of beings.

There is not in all the land a hard, selfish, cruel mployer of Blacks, who thinks they ought still to be laves, and does his best to make them regret that they are not, who does not hate and malign the Freedmen's Bureau-nay, who does not impatiently await its overthrown. And there is not a neighborhood of Blacks in all the South which does not value the Bureau and pray for its continuance. All who are accustomed to assert that "free niggers can't take care of themselves"-that they "will never work unless compelled to"-that "they are bound to die off," &c., &c .- are eager that the Bureau should be abolished. Why?

We presume abuses have existed, and that some still exist, in the management of the Bureau. Its powers are anomalous; but so are the evils it was created to vanquish-which this report shows that, to a great extent, it has vanquished. It was never more than a make-shift, a stop-gap, intended to bridge the chasm between Slavery and complete Freedom. Close the chasm, and the Bureau will have been superceded. Let the laws of this country, and of every part of it, treat men according to their worth, regardless of their color, and we will urge the instant abolition of the Bureau. But, so long as the White Southrons shall quite generally assume that "Negroes have no rights

which Whites are bound to respect," it will be needed. The effort to make capital against the Bureau is palsolly overstrained. Take the case of the Black Union oldier whose wife, in his absence in the army, hired out for the year, and whom the Commissioner decided must falfill her contract, though her husband, having been discharged, wished to leave her employer and come to live with him. This was a hard case, doubtless; but does it justify the Steedman comment that

"It is evident that this officer considers a labor contract might be broken because her husband wished it, the people, the nation's chief strength, the source and the comment would doubtless have been harsher and more | sustentation of the national greatness, and power, and

for a year's work at lower prices than they could now at the exhibitions we have had during the late debate obtain; and a good many of them are, quite naturally, on Parliamentary Reform in the House of Commons discontented. There is no evidence that the Bureau In what terms did the Lowes and the Elehoes of that the Blacks. Now look at the Steedman "improve- as an ignorant, venal, drunken, brutal mob, to whom

ment" of the facts:

"The best protection the freedman has in the South is the roles of his labor in the market, and if he is left free to dispose of this, at all times, to the highest bidder, unshackled by contracts made for him by Burean officers, no apprehension need be fold for his safety or success. If the freedmen could at this moment demand the wages which the high price of the year of the South would justify, one dollar per day and board would be the ralling wages, instead of ten or twelve-deliars per month, the prices now paid. But they cannot take advantage of the demand for their labor; they are bound by contracts, enailred for twelve months, through the agency and influence of the Freedmen's Burean. The hands on the Minsiedppl River steamboats were not required to make contracts, and they were getting forty dollars per month and their board for labor less exacting than that of a plantation agere. The treedmen on the Ogechee and Savannah trivers are getting, on the rice plantations, from ten to fifteen dollars per month, and der contract for the year, while the laborers engloyed on the time getting \$1.50 per day."

—Does Gen. Steedman believe that these field-

-Does Gen. Steedman believe that these fieldhands could command "\$1 per day and board" all the year round? If not, how unfair to state that they might not this moment " obtain that rate !" So the \$14 a day," paid to railroad hands, does not include board, which plantation hands receive beside their

But it was absolutely dishonest to suppress, as the eport does, the fact that the Blacks of the ex-Rebel States have no property, no houses, and are subject, n several, to State laws punishing vagrancy, &c. which absolutely compel them to enter into a fresh contract, directly after an old one expires, on penalty of sale or imprisonment. Thus, the vagrant act of Mississippi (Nov. 21, 1865) provides that "all freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes in this State over the age of 18 years, found, on the second Monday in January, 1866, or thereafter, with no lawful employment or business, shall be deemed vagrants," and subject to fine and imprisonment. Wouldn't the Blacks have had a nice time refusing to contract and standing out for higher wages, under this law! Yet here is no hint of its existence in the report!

If the Commissioners had frankly said, "Give the Blacks Equal Rights and Equal Laws, and abolish your Freedmen's Bureau at once," we should have hailed their report with enthusiasm. But seeing how Southern statute-books are covered with most unrighteous, oppressive inhibitions, disabilities, and penalties, to which Blacks only are subject, we marvel that honor able men could have conspired to aggravate their perils and sufferings by such an uncandid, injurious statement. Its one recommendation is its periect adaptation to the Presidential purpose.

John Raudolph, one of the bitterest opponents o Protection, was so able a thinker that in carrying out his Free Trade theories to their necessary result, he invariably made them ridiculous. He looked back with regret to the golden age of Virginia, before Yankee manufactures had ruined the peace of the State. "One ship," he would say, "sufficed, in those of Virginia with the old world, and it was named the London Trader. When it was about to sail, all the family were called together, and each member

WE REGARD MES. WINSLOW'S Scotting Symp | Moreover, these gentlemen have proved nothing in | in her list; next, the children, in the order of their | that the negro is really the superior race and only ages; next, the overseer; then, the mammy, the children's black nurse; lastly, the house-servants, according to their rank, down even to their children. When months had passed, and the time for the ship's return was at hand, the weeks, the days, the bours, were counted; and when the signal was at last descried, the whole household burst into exclamations of delight, and there was festival in the family for many days. John Randolph could never forgive American manufacturers for destroying this colonial system of dependence upon Europe. Virginians could not stoop to manufactures, and even before the war the consequence of her folly was ruin. The very mansions of the Randolphs were razed to uncultivated waste. Here is the natural conclusion of Free Trade, an agricultural people ruining their future by directly encouraging foreign manufacturers.

> In his letter to the Secretary of the Reform League, replying to an invitation to the meeting it had been proposed to hold in Hyde Park, Mr. John Bright puts following query: "If a public meeting in a public park is denied you, and if millions of intelligent and nest men are denied the franchise, on what foundation does our liberty rest, or is there in the country any liberty but the toleration of the ruling classes?" He then significantly adds: "This is a serious question, but it is necessary to ask it, and some answer must be given it." There is something startling in these bold words-no doubt well consideredof the famous English Democrat, and we are not surprised that they have kindled the fury of the Tories against their author, and even called forth the condemnation of some who make a boast of being Liberals. It has been so much the fashion to hold up England as, above all other countries, the land of liberty, and the majority of Englishmen so religiously believe in this dogma, that it must appear to certain classes in that country something kin to dreadful blasphemy when a native-born Englishman of Mr. Bright's intellect and position presumes to question whether, after all, the English people really enjoy the political freedom of which their public writers, their statesmen, and their orators, are ont to yaunt. The English bave been accustomed to hug the idea that they are the freest people on the face of the globe. The ruling classes, at least, have cordially believed this; and for good and sufficient reason so far as they are concerned; and as for the masses, why they have been taught to sing "Britons never shall be slaves," which implies, of course, that Britons, one and all, are preëminently and gloriously free. But now, 600 years after the Magna Charta was extorted at the point of the sword from the weakness of a tyrant king, and 200 years after the Declaration of Rights and the Bill of Rights had laid a oundation deep and broad for the edifice of political liberty, there steps forth from the people's ranks a Englishman of no small power and no mesu repute, and holdly asks the question. Are the people of England after all a free people? or is their liberty anything better than "the toleration of the ruling classes?" This is not the language, let it be noted, of one enorant of the peculiar characteristics of English institutions and their workings, but of a man thoroughly equainted with the whole structure of English society, and with the wide-spread ramifications of English law and its operations. These are not words attered in the heat of passion, but penned evidently after serious deliberation, and with an earnest pur poser for to the question he has asked, Mr. Bright ays "some answer must be given." Considering these things, it is no wonder that his pointed query should have raised a storm in the Tory camp, and has caused no small perturbation even among self-complacent Liberals of a certain class.

But it strikes us that the disquicting, upheaving power of Mr. Bright's question lies in its truthful suggestiveness. It takes the form of insinuation, but it points nevertheless most unmistakably to a broad fact. So long as there is in England "a ruling class" distinct from the great body of the people, England is not, in the proper acceptation of the term, politically a free country. So long as the elective franchise -the birthright of every citizen, whatever his condition-is denied to the masses, the masses are, politically, nothing better than serfs. It is a fact not to be Had the officer decided that the woman's contract | denied that in England the masses-the working Again: Most of the Blacks contracted last Winler | are held in contempt by the classes in power. Look gents did other than what seemed to them best for | body speak of the workingmen of England? Why, would be a most perilous experiment to concede political rights. And we have now Lord Derby, and his ministerial colleagues, speaking, with the most patronizing airs, of "granting permission to the people" to hold public meetings in certain public places, for the discussion of political questions. We write in no spirit of enmity to England, and with no desire to depreciate her. Still we cannot but look upon these things as unequivocal signs of national degeneracy, and alarming symptoms of national danger. If we are to believe the Tories, the English outside the pale of the favored classes are nothing better than a mob. And if we look impartially at the case as it stands, we see a broad line of demarcation, with caste on one side clutching a monopoly of rule, and political serfdom on the other, struggling, apparently in vain, for liberty. In either case there is imminent peril to the internal peace and the safety of the nation. Without pretending to the gift of prophecy, we feel safe in predicting that England is on the eve of serious civil convulsions, which can only be averted by timely concessions to those demands which the people are now urging on the attention of the ruling classes. Bright's words are ominous; "Some answer must be given" to the uestion, Are the people free or not !

In the fresh struggle on which the Reformers of England have entered, the example of America cannot fail to have a guiding influence and an inspiriting effect. Here self-government is a reality, not a myth. Here the people really make the laws; and to this power of their own creation they yield a ready and cheerful obedience. Equal rights, not in theory only, but in fact, are at the foundation of our political sys tem, and hence the stability of the edifice, and hence its attractions for the lovers of liberty the world over. The Declaration of Independence is for all peoples, and all time. It is the immortal Magna Charta of the human race.

The Raleigh Sentinel, which takes us to task for havng said that Judge Ruffin decided the new Constitution of North Carolina to be unauthorized and essentially iflegal, does not deny that the Judge wrote the letter to which this emphatic opinion is ascribed. Mr. Ruffin is an ex-Chief-Justice of the State, and may be presumed to speak in behalf of a large maicontent sentiment; but we shall be surprised if the people of North Carolina do not go so far in their own reconstruction as to obey the President, and adopt the Constitution which Mr. Ruffin considers a clear and perfect piece of dictatorial despotism on his part.

The Richmond Eraminer says in speaking of negro

"We shall slice, under no prefense the entering of a wedge that may rive us from root to topmost branch."

—Must we understand that the negro is so much superior to the white that giving his rights makes him master ! Are the F. F. V.'s afraid to meet the

The colored men of Tennessee, if they have done no more in Convention than to reiterate intelligently | HIS REASONS FOR LEAVING THE CABINET. their demand for suffrage and equal rights, have thus far done good work. But before the Convention closes, the education of the freedmen will receive an earnest thinking-over, and it is likely that the proposal of the South Carolina blacks for a National Colored Convention will be greeted with favor.

THE CABLE AND CIVILIZATION.

That the cable has lasted as long as it has and has worked better with each day's use, is already a presumption that it will last for years. It may not be too bold, then, to speculate even thus early on some of its probable effects on civilization. The secret of civilization is intercourse. The people

who live separated from one another by oceans, moun-JOHN BRIGHT ON ENGLISH LIBERTY. tains, rivers, deserts, tribal distinctions, prejudices, jealousies, hatreds, interchanging nothing of a material or intellectual kind, are barbarous. Civilization comes with sympathy between numbers. It begins with the distribution of products; it continues with the communication of interests and the multiplieation of mutual relationships; it reaches perfection with the spread of knowledge and the diffusion of ideas. The civilized man is the man who lives on terms of civility, order, good-will, with his fellow creatures. No one can estimate the value of the Atlantic Cable as an agency in establishing such terms of living. All other agencies are rude beside it. Steamships and railways are good for coarse work. This is good for fine work. With all our boasted cilities, intercourse is still exceedingly imperfect. No elements of knowledge, art, sympathy, are perfeetly diffused. There are centers of light and wastes of darkness. There is an outlying barbarism in the precincts of great cities like New-York and Brooklyn. The medieval times are perpetuated on Manhattan Island and Staten Island-witness the specimen of humanity which the Health Commissioners uncarthed in the early Summer, and the quarantine difficulties in the first cholera week. There is a vast store of reources, but the benefit is not for the whole. The telegraph wires operate as fire conductors through small districts, and equalize discovery, intelligence, sentiment, through special communities; but there is much to be done before one nation can feel the pulse of another. A bitter experience has shown us that England and America have, as yet, no common understanding and no common heart. They are too distant. There is something that does not escape through newspapers and letters-knowledge and experience, ignorance and stupidity, rancor and antipathy accumulate, and no sufficient medium exists for their discharge over large surfaces or from remote points. At this juncture comes in the Cable. The very knowledge that it is there, stretching its sensitive nerve from hemisphere to bemisphere, is civilizing in its effect. The thought of it as lying there on the bottom of the deep, threading the mysterious passages of submarine life, ready to transmit the pulsations of humanity across the invisible mountain-chains, the unheard-of abysses, the wilderness of sand and sea-weed and rock; lighting up the fathomless dark with its streak of electric flame; disenchanting space and time of their power to separate; a hand of steel that never looses its grasp; a girdle never unbraced; a silver cord of amity touching two continents-the mere thought that it is done, and done by the world-conquering wit of man, is more than civilizing, it is humanizing. It enlarges our conceptions of human power, intelligence, and skill; it strengthens and deepens the faith in the unity that prevails ideally, and shall provail actually, in the enterprises and interests of mankind; it suggests the unity of nations and the brotherhood of men; it makes us feel more at home with foreign peoples; it extends the circle of our sympathy, and wakens a warm fraternal sentiment toward the dwellers at the ends of the earth. The imagination becomes excited by visions of harmony; the touch of the cord makes our hearts beat with prophetic hope of better things to come.

And why not? The element of quickness and fre mency that the Cable introduces into our foreign intercourse cannot be too highly estimated. It is everything. The critical moments are but moments. Whatever happens, happens in a moment, and the point of supreme importance is the seizure of the instant. The world moves not once in three days, but every second. Three days later from Europe three days too late sometimes for the transmission of momentous tidings on which the security of governnents and the peace of nations may hang. The steamer may leave just an hour too soon, and may ome in just an hour too late for the word of power to prevail. Events big with consequences, or that would, improved, be big with consequences to great communities, may occur and pass unimproved between the sailing of two ocean steamships. The word in season may be worth columns a day too late. Many a time during the past six years that word in season might have saved millions in money and bitter misunderstandings that no money can make amends for. What clouds of black and blasting fury might have discharged themselves harmlessly through that slender wire! What fiery currents of national hate might have found silent and swift passage along its thread! What friendliness might have been preserved as the ontinents whispered to one another in the moment of doubt or agony! What the Past grouned for the want of the Fature will rejoice in. When Puck shall have set his girdle round the world in forty minutes, and the planet breathes its secret day by day to listening cars in Paris, London, New-York, and all through he dwelling-places of men, the human sympathies will begin to pour as evenly and steadily through the world of men as the magnetic currents flow round the dobe. Tides of sentiment and conscience will have their regular ebb and flow. The moral wealth of one quarter will be transmitted to the parts that are morally poor. The effect on the detection and arrest of erime will be of immediate and vast importance. The world will become a whispering gallery, with a focus at each large town, and every sigh or groan that burdens the breast will be heard and listened to.

We are speaking in view of the future time when Atlantic Cables shall be multiplied so that the people can use them. The successful experiment involves such a future. The single costly line prophecies a core of less costly ones that shall transmit not the messages of the statesman or the millionaire, but the thoughts and reflections of the multitude.

No doubt the Cable is but an opportunity which some Rothschild may buy up and use for his financial ends, which a cabinet minister may take possession of at critical moments and employ for party purposes. which a daring adventurer may succeed in suborning to his base designs; but it is a great opportunity; and in the long run great opportunities make great men. We shall rapidly learn to live up to our conditions; and the people who will live up to such conditions as these we have foreshadowed, will be a people of large power and sympathy.

The following paragraph, taken from a letter written at New-Orleans on the 5th inst., was written by one who served with honor in the Rebel army through-

"The greatest piece of news is the so-called riot, of which I know exceedingly little. The substance of my knowledge of it is that it was a premediated affair, on the part of Mouroe and his associates, to murder colored people, which they succeeded in doing to the number of 100 killed and 200 wounded,"

The last rumor is that Mr. Raymond has devoted the \$2,000 which were forced upon him by the Connegro on equal terms? Can they only get along with gressmen toward purchasing bread and butter for

LETTER FROM GOV. DENISON.

Review of the President's Course.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Athany, Friday, August 10, 1806.

The Eccuing Journal publishes a long letter from Gov. Denison, in reply to one written by Oliva A. Morse, Geo. B. Ripley, and others. It fully explains the reasons why he re. tired from the Cabinet, and goes on to say:

In explanation of my resignation, I may say that I was not unaware some time previous to its occurrence, that different views were entertained by the President and myself on questions more or less important, relating to the treatment of the robellious States. Our political education and antecedents were wholly dissimilar. Born in the South, himself a slave-holder previous to the war, an earnest member of the Democratic party of the South, which always maintained the right-fulness of Slavery and the duty of the Government to give it all the national sanction which its interto give it all the national sanction when its linearcars should demand, it could be hardly possible that his
and my general views would correspond on the subject of
Slavery and its arcency in bringing on, and responsibility for
the prolonged continuance of the war, born and reared, as it
was, in a free State, taught from infancy to regard Slavery as
a great moral, social and political wrong, and a member of
the Whig party from my early manhood, which in Ohio, whatever it may have done elsewhere, never failed to denounce
Slavery and oppose all its efforts for territorial expansion and
the increase of its power in any form. Still I attached
less importance to any real or supposed differences
between us, and I did not doubt that they would be
reconciled by the course of events. Assuming that the
President was equally determined with myself to accept the
final action of Congress in the matter of reconstruction, whatever might be his capiset, nor did I believe there would be
any occasion for a breach between him and the majority in
Congress. I assumed that he, his Cabinet, and the majority in
Congress were equally carnest and sincere in their loyalty
to the Union Republican party to which they were
alike included for their official positions, and their agrees were equally carnest and as Union Republican party indebted for their official nnity religiously preserved. Hence, in my declara-tions, private and public, I uniformly expressed myself hope ful of a reconclusion of all vital differences between the President and Congress, until a short period previous to my withdrawai from the Cabinet. I would not be understood that I was not aware prior to the meeting of President and Congress, until a short period for withdrawal from the Cabiner. I would not be understood that I was not aware prior to the meeting of Congress, and more convinced after that event, that inflaences hostile to the Union party were brought to bear upon the President, the induce the reputation of his obligations to it, by the reorganization of his Cabinet, and by public opposition to the principles and demands of that party as declared by its Representatives in Congress, its press, and its representative em. Such influences were urged upon the President to a limited extent, simost immediately upon his installation to office. Apparently, however, and I doubt not really, they made little impression upon him. Though defeated in their purpose at the time, the pressue who thus sought to allenate the President from his political friends were not discouraged from renewing their efforts whenever any differences transpired between him and those friends.

The press was not unobservant of these machinations, and the almost duly rumors it furnished the country excited the feats of the level people, while distrast of the purposes of the President and a portion of his Cabinet, more or less wide-spread, was the consequence.

fears of the loval people, while distrast of the purposes of the President and a portion of his Cabinet, more or less wide-spread, was the consequence.

The immediate effect of this condition of things was the encouragement it gave to the leaders of the Rebellion in the Southern States, and their prominent allies of the Northern Democratic party, to hope for a division between the Administration and the Union party, and their restoration to political gower, in some way, under the favor of the President. The political tone of the South underwent a marked and micet mischlevous change. For several mooths immediately following the suppression of the Rebellion, the people of the Southern States, under the consciousness of deserving only analytecture that the consciousness of deserving only analytecture that the consciousness of deserving only analytecture that the Government as its generous institutes might prompt it to give, expected and asked for nothing more. Defeated in their wicked efforts to destroy the Government, and alone responsible for the war, with all its sacrifices of life and treasure, they were ready to submit to any measures the Government might deem essential for the general safety of the nation. Regarding the abolition of Stavery as a consequence of the war, which they could no longer resist, to be perpetually sanctioned as a part of the fiederal Coastitution, they were prepared to scene it is all its logical meaning as comprehending the abolition of all the incidents of Stavery, and the perfect equality of the colored race with themselves, in all civil and political rights. I do not mean to say they favored the extension of the electival franchies to their freedmen, but they were prepared to a quiesce in it if imposed by the Government. It was under this conviction that the President sent his dispatch of the date of August 15 to Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi, advising the Convention of that State, then in season, to so amend the Constitution as "to extend the elective franchies to all persons of co

When the annual message of the President was sent to Congress the hopes of the loyalists of the country, who had not despaired of the patriotism of the President, universally revived and the prespect of harmony between him and the majority in Congress discouraged the leaders of the coalition against the Union array. The relations between the President and the Executive department with the Union members of Congress were practically those that exist between members of the same political party, and consideric in their permanency prevailed throughout the Union organization of the country.

counity.

Nor was this confidence seriously disturbed by the veto of the Freedman's Boreau Bill, which, although disapproved by a large majority of Union members of Congress, was not regarded by them and the country as prompted by hostility to

carded by them and the country as prompted by nosimity to the Union party.

A more serious between the President and the majority in Congres, and through them the Union party, of which they are the accredited representatives, was the veto of the Civil Rights bill. I felt it my daily to advise against that veto. I regarded the bill as not only free from all the constitutional objections urgod sgainst it by the President, but as a measure to which he was virtually committed by his repeated declarations, and as wise, just and beneficent in all its leading provisions. If there was any proposition on which there was no division of sentiment in the Union party, it was the imperative necessity of securing to the colored population of the South, all their civil rights, without which their emancipation from Slavery would be a mockery. I deeply regretted the in Congress, and for electors for President and Vice-President, and excluding all the insurgent States from representation in either House of Congress until the amend-ment, as proposed, should have become a part of the Federal Constitution, and ratified by the State naking for such repre-sentation; but this opposition had no reference to the amend-ment as it might be modified and floadly passed, especially in no such distractionment or exclusion should be insisted appro-as is the case with the amendment passed by Congress. Neither of the bills referred to was passed to a final vote. Although different onliness were entertained by members

as is the case with the amendment passed by Congress. Neither of the bills referred to was passed to a final vote. Although different opinious were entertained by members of the Cabinet on one of the preliminary questions of the Executive programme for restoring the local government to the insurgest States, all aquiesced in the plan announced by the President in his proclamation to North Carolina, which was followed by a like proclamation to several of the other States. These proclamations were directed to restoring the authority of the Federal Government in the respective States through the agency of the Executive departments, and the resistablishing of the local government of the States upon conditions specified in the proclamations.

I purposely waive the inquiry how far these State Governments were merely provisional, depending on the approval of Congress, at my purpose is not to discuss any of the moofeed questions on that subject. In the absence of Congress, the President folt himself authorized and required to invite the President folt himself authorized and required to invite the President folt himself authorized and required to invite the President folt himself authorized and required to invite the President folt himself authorized and required to invite the President folt himself authorized and required to invite the Fuel in surgent States to reorganize their local governments in which has a member of his Cabinet, I concurred. But there is nothing in the croclamations, nor in the circumstances under which they were issued, nor any authorized purpose for their being issued, nor any authorized purpose for their being issued, nor any subsequent Executive declaration or act in support of them, intended to restrain or understood to operate in restraint of Congress determining for itself, whether subsequent minder the organized, were republican in form, within the true meaning of the Constitution; and, above all, nothing to prevent or even to embarrans Congress deciding when and upon what terms members from

nothing to prevent or even to embarrans Congress deciding when and upon what terms members from those States should be admitted to seats in Congress. The declaration of Mr. Lincoln in his last speech, a few days before his assassination, when he gaze his reasons for having encouraged the people of Louisiana to form a State Government. That he had never claimed the right to say when or whether members should be admitted to sents in Congress from the rebellions States, was recognised as the corner stone of the Executive pelley in respect to the reconstruction of those States. In his annual Message, President Johnson did not controvert this proposition, but admitted that the Executive had nothing to do with determining the question of the admission of members to seats in Congress, but that its consideration and decision belonged exclusively to Congress.

that its consideration and decision becomes
that Congress met in Decongress.

It was under such circumstances that Congress met in December last. It found the local governments of all the insurgent States organized under the Executive proclamations, with
the exception of Texas. It found marked differences is the
proceedings of the several Conventions and Lagislatures of
those States in respect to their manifestations of logality to the
rederal Government. It found, or thought if found, an almost universal purpose among them to deep to their
colored population any of the essential securities to
their civil rights, and a determination to perpetuate
the incidents of Slavery to their fulfest possible
extent. It discovered, or believed it discovered, from the evidence it received of the brutal treatment of the tree-duen and
dence it received of the brutal treatment of the tree-duen and extent. It discovered, or believed it discovered, from the evidence it received of the brutal treatment of the freeduen and of Union men, and the disloyal utterances of the press, and of prominent citizens of the rebellious States, that there was intite true lovally to the General Government among the people of those States, and that although defeated in their armed treason against the Government, they were not prepared, consistently with the safety of the nation, to immediately ontaring and enjoy all the rights and privileges of Federal citizenship.

agon and edges at the tree congress was right in their suspi-sensity.

I do not inquire whether Congress was right in their suspi-cions or conclusions. It is sufficient they had the suspicions, and had formed such conclusions. It was the law-senking power of the Government, charged with the constitutional duty of not permitting any State to be represented La its body whose Government was not, in its judgment, faily republican in form, nor the recognition of whose full rights as a State would imperi the safety of the nation. Of all rinch matters. Congress was alone the judge. As no appeal could be made from its decision but to the people, so no other, authority had the right to direct or embarrass it in its deliberations or deter-minations, save the President, by his qualified negative upon its decisions.

ecisions.
any discussion of the differences between the President and Congress on the subject of reconstruction, it is of the first importance that their respective duties in regard to it should be borne in mind. It should not be overlooked that the President had virtually exhausted his powers in relation to it upon the meeting of Congress, which along, after that, was author-